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[BORBA 30 Jul]

U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS ON DISSIDENTS 'ASTONISHING'

LD021019 Prague CTK in English 0725 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 2 (CTR) -- The daily RUDE PRAVO today characterized the recent statements of newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovaki a Julian Niemczyk in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee as "not only unusual but even unheard of".

According to the REUTER News Agency, Niemczyk has told members of the committee that when in Prague, he will strive to maintain relations with the so-called dissidents, that is people opposing Czechoslovakia's state system. He also called on congressmen to meet with dissidents during their visits to Prague, and added that he himself will give support to such meetings. He even promised to endeavour to hamper Czechoslovakia-Soviet relations, the daily said.

Such statements by an ambassador, whose traditional task is to enhance bilateral relations, are really astonishing, RUDE PRAVO said recalling the only recently signed Czechoslovak-U.S. agreement on cooperation in culture, education, science, technology and other spheres which literally speaks about development of "historical bonds" between the two countries on the basis of mutual advantageousness and respect for state sovereignty. Now, a man who is to represent official interests of the United States in Czechoslovakia openly declares that he will work contrary to this document, the daily stressed.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NORTH YEMEN OFFICIAL

AU011027 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Ahmad Muhammad Iryani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, who is visiting the CSSR, was received on Wednesday [30 July] by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. During their talk the two representatives exchanged views on certain issues of the international situation and assessed the level of mutual relations between the CSSR and the Yemen Arab Republic.

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND

LD011704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed Pavel (Sturajter) the extraordinary and plentipotentiary ambassador of the CSSR to the Republic of Finland. At the same time he has decided to recall Jan Husak from that post.

KAPEK TOURS PRAGUE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

LD012343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee presidium member and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee today visited a number of construction organizations in Prague.

He checked on the implementation of the joint socialist pledge of 46 construction organizations within and outside Prague, which was recently presented to him. The pledge is relative to the construction of new housing estates in Prague adhering to deadlines, work quality, and, particularly, timely completion of civil amenities and technical servicing of housing estates.

Antonin Kapek has also familiarized himself with the course of the construction of some key industrial and transport projects of the CKD Tatra and the bridge of Antonin Zapotocky.

During the visit, Antonin Kapek spoke to designers, investors and builders from and outside Prague. He expressed the conviction that the joint pledgw would make the construction work in Prague move more quickly and would improve its quality. He said that much would have to be improved, especially in management and work organization, timely material supply, and the preparation of building sites in order to successfully implement the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the city party conference.

GENERAL KLICHA ON DISCIPLINE, CONDITIONS IN ARMY

AU011017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army: "Members of Our Army Are Implementing Conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress; In the Interest of Reliable Defense"]

[Excerpts] The 17th Congress of our party requires of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] that it be comprehensively equipped politically and materially to ensure the reliable defense of socialist construction and the life of our people in peace. Members of the CSLA approach the fulfillment of that task with great responsibility. The recent all-Army party aktiv discussed the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress with reference to the conditons of the CSLA and standardized the course of the commanders, political agencies, and party organizations with regard to the further resolute implementation of the party's military.

We regard the CSLA's corps of commanders as the vital factor for the successful fulfillment of the party's demand as regards the combat and mobilization readiness of troops. [passage omitted]

The fundmental instrument for raising the combat readiness of the Army and for shaping the necessary qualities of commanders and the rest of the troops is the process of combat training, the field and air exercises. Despite many positive results, their intensity is marked by quite a few [nemalo] weak spots. We cannot reduce our demands on training and combat capability. [passage omitted]

An integral part of constantly perfecting the combat skills of the troops and the state of preparedness of units and formations is the effort to strengthen military discipline. The current state of affairs shows that the majority of members of the CSLA approach the fulfillment of this proncipal task responsibly and with initiative. There is a growing number of formations that are successfully fulfilling the plans for combat and political preparation without extraordinary incidents and grave violations of discipline. At the same time, however, it is apparent that some shortcomings and problems persist in this improvement sphere, and they are a serious obstacle to achieving even more marked results in training and education. [passage omitted]

We put great emphasis on purposeful work with cadres. The continuing natural renewal of the corps of commanders requires us to strengthen the planned purposeful nature of the Army's complement of young, class-conscious cadres, above all, from workers and farmers' families. However, winning and training a young person for active service in the CSLA is no easy task in view of the increasing demand of the all-around training of officiers and warrant officers, the limited opportunities with regards to making use of their free time, and the need to be on duty round the clock wherever the Army needs them. The CSLA's command has therefore been -- gradually and purposefully, and in harmony with the economic possibilities of the national economy -- adopting measures to improve the living conditions and thus make military service more attractive for the present day young male generation. [passage omitted]

It is evident that the effectiveness of ideological work is often weakened by inadequate pragmaticism, by lack of alertness and the failure to react sufficiently to the problems of troops. Greater attention must be paid to individual work with people. [passage omitted]

We are directing our effort to ensuring that the party's influence is being brought to bear as it should. We see the weak spots in this respect as being insufficient work with individual communists and too small a commitment by some commanders and chiefs in the life of their own primary [party] organization. Also a lack of specific criticism prevents shortcomings from being more decisively overcome.

Therefore -- in accordance with the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee -- we will devote exceptional care to further improving the membership base of the Army party organization and its intraparty life. We need, above all, to improve work with party fulfillment by all communists. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

PITRA IN NORTH MORAVIA -- Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in the North Moravian region on a working visit today. He visited North Moravian Cellulose, a national enterprise in Paskov, and the central laboratory of the North Moravian Dairies, a national enterprise in Ostrava. He also visited the Ostrava operation memorial in Hrabyne, the unified agricultural cooperative "Polrok" [Progress] in Otice, and the agricultural cooperative in Halavnice in the Opava District, where he will familiarize himself with the progress of harvest work. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 31 Jul 86 LD]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF GWIAZDA'S VISIT

Meets With Marjai, Lazar

LD011709 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Issues relating to economic cooperation between Poland and Hungary were discussed to by Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jozsef Marjai in Budapest. The favorable development of bilateral relations,which is manifested among other things by an increase in trade exchange, was emphasized. Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda was received by Georgiy Lazar, Hungary's Premier.

Seen Off at Airport by Marjai

LD011956 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and permanent CEMA representative of Poland, left Budapest Friday. He was visiting Budapest on the invitation of Deputy Prime Ministe Jozsef Marjai.

Wladzslaw Gwiazda was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai.

LAZAR BEGINS YEARLY VACATION ON 1 AUGUST

LD012135 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has started his yearly leave.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS GDR COUNTERPART

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress held talks with Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade of the GDR, who was spending his holidays in Hungary. The sides evaluated the state of fulfilling the Hungarian-GDR goods exchange agreement for the year 1986, and discussed expansion of turnover. They informed each other on issues related to the foreign trade of the two countries, and the international economic situation.

DELEGATE OF HUNGARIAN JEWS IN U.S. VISITS

AU291221 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Discussion in the Church Affairs Office"]

[Text] State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, received in his office Laszlo Keller, deputy chairman of the American section of the World Federation of Hungarian Jews. They held discussions about cooperation related to preserving Jewish cemeteries. Also present at the meeting was Andras Losonci, chairman of the Hungarian Jewish National Representation [Magyar Ozraelitak Orszagos Kepviselete].

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PZPR 2D CC PLENUM

Politburo Report

AU291810 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 86 pp 3, 4

[PZRP Politburo report delivered to the 24 July Second Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw by Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "The Party's Current Tasks in Propagating and Implementing the 10th PZPR Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, three weeks have passed since the 10th PZPR Congress ended. The highly ideological and creative congress debate and an atmosphere of seriousness, realism, and responsibility, of criticism, and of readiness to tackle ambitious new tasks continue to live on in our memory. We must nurture this atmosphere because it strengthens the party, its ties with the working people, and its credibility within society. No issue is of greater importance than raising the efficiency of our activities in the economy, science, technology, education, and culture and in meeting social needs. This calls for thorough organizational and structural improvements, increased resourcefulness and discipline in the execution of tasks, and the overcoming of sluggishness, red tape, and other causes of the wastage of man's efforts, intellect, time, and material resources.

The creative trend within the socialist development, the overcoming of impediments which make this development more difficult is inseparably linked with the 27th CPSU Congress.

Despite the fact that the historical conditions are different, the assessments and conclusions arrived at by our party's 10th Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress coincide, as does the creative, Marxist-Leninist approach to, and interpretation of, the general trends in socialist development.

We continue to study thoroughly and copy a number of methods and solutions and, especially, the resourcefulness and consistency of our Soviet comrades in implementing various solutions. We also continue to avail ourselves of the practical knowledge of other socialist parties and countries, because taking over such values amounts to a creative practical application of the principles of internationalism.

The importance of the 10th Congress and of the place it will occupy in socialist Poland's history will be determined by the effectiveness of our efforts and by our ability to translate congress resolutions into concrete achievments.

This is what Central Committee Member Josef Krolicki from Wroclaw wrote to the Central Committee: "Our complete success will be determined by the implementation of the congress resolutions and by our ability to translate them into deeds, to ensure compatibility between words and achievments, and to exploit the enormous production reserves possessed by our country...." The many letters that the party leadership continues to receive, following the 10th Congress, are in a similar vein.

Today the value of time has doubled, and this is why we must never relax the atmosphere of the militancy and will for action that was such a feature of the congress debates and that continues to exist. We will be able to maintain the necessary rhythm and continuity of our postcongress work during the vacation period, provided we rationally plan our tasks. The point is not to stick mechanically to the congress resolutions, but to solve in the spirit of the congress all that it is possible to solve promptly, almost immediately. At the same time, we should tackle the things that call for more thorough studies and for careful planning and organizational preparations, which will bear dividends in a more distant future. [paragraph continues]

However, in connection with these long-term tasks we should also seek to achieve what can be achieved now for the benefit of the community.

The process of implementation of the 10th Congress decisions is taking place in complicated domestic and foreign conditions. The opponent is attempting to deliberately distort and belittle its achievements. Naturally, this requires appropriate countermeasures. However, it is facts and will continue to be facts that make up our fundamental argument: the effects of work done after the congress. Our argument will consist of everything which will, as a result of a consistent implementation of the resolutions, change things for the better, in large matters and small, in the life of the people, individuals, and the whole of society.

Comrades, so far we have correctly utilized the time since the 10th Congress. As soon as it was over, congress delegates and participants, including the central and local leadership, went to meet people in production enterprises and in rural areas to tell them about the congress and its resolutions and to consult them about the ways in which to implement these resolutions.

Thousands and thousands of such meetings have been held throughout the country. They continue to be held because people's interest in them is great. So far about 1 million people, including PZPR members, members of the ZSL and the SD, and nonparty people, have attended them. At present the greatest interest in these meetings has been demonstrated in Katowice, Warsaw, Bydgoszcz, Krakow, Opole, Jelenia Gora, Ciechanow, and Plock Vovodships.

The Politburo sessions, one of which was attended by the government Presidium, and the Central Committee Secretariat sessions have laid down the methods by which congress resolutions should be implemented in various sectors of life. Central Committee departments have begun to draw up the necessary plans for work. In line with the congress decisions, we have modified the work rules for the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and we have submitted them to this plenum for acceptance.

The Politburo has also approved a skeleton plan for implementing the proposals submitted during the congress campaign and at the congress itself. These proposals continue to be analyzed by the appropriate Central Committee departments, ministeries, and central insitutions. The authors of these proposals will receive the necessary responses in writing via the Voivodship Committees. The 1,347 statements made during the plenary discussions and in problem teams and those submitted in writing continue to be analyzed. The Central Committee departments will submit the proposals contained in these statements plus the appropriate comments to the relevant problem teams of the Central Committee. A full report on how these proposals have been implemented will be submitted to the third Central Committew plenum.

The State Council has begun implementing the tasks laid down by the 10th Congress and special resolutions has been adopted in this connection. A meeting with chairmen of the Voivodship People's Councils has also been held. The people's councils will examine the tasks stemming from the 10th Congress resolutions, which also pose appropriate tasks for the party members who are people's councillors and whose militance and initiative should make a crucial impact on the performance of the representative bodies.

The session held by the Council of Ministers and voivodas was devoted to the implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions. The government continues to prepare for the necessary activities in order to ensure that these resolutions are implemented.

We continue to note the militant approach toward the congress resolutions by the ZSL, the SD, the PRON, and sociopolitical and youth organizations. This was confirmed by the 16 June session of the Central Cooperation Commission of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD, which was attended by representatives of the associates of the Catholics and lay Christians and of the PRON leadership.

The congress issues have created a great interest in the Sejm, which during its recent session passed a law on relaxing certain legal measures against some categories of crime and offenses. This humanitarian gesture is of great importance. We think that his law can be exploited for the benefit of the people, but that the opportunities in this connection can also be wasted. We expect that the first alternative will be embraced on a wider scale.

Voivodships, townships, gminas, and production enterprises continue to adopt plans for postcongress political and organizational activities. It is obvious that attention continues to be focused on searches for the best solution, especially in the field of housing construction, the brigade system of work, the review of structures, and the verification of jobs.

Many production enterprises and voivodships continue to demonstrate militancy at the initial stage of this great undertaking. They have begun to analyze work norms, define the criteria for job verification, and appoint the appropriate teams within enterprises. This is especially so in Katowice, Wroclaw, Poznan, Opole, Lodz, Bydgoszcz, Slupsk, and Czestochowa Voivodships. In some enterprises these activities have progressed rather far and have even produced initial results.

The furniture plant in Zamosc has eliminated about 150 jobs. The truck plant in Starachowice has reduced six shops to three and has eliminated superfluous administrative staff. The "LAS" forest produce enterprise in Zywiec has eliminated 17 jobs. Workers continue to be offered new employment conditions, ones that are often more interesting and materially better. Of course, these are initial measures of reconnnaissance, ones that should be analyzed before the great undertaking is fully set in motion.

One of the subjects considered by the 10th Congress was the correct use of farmland by integrating into a whole many small plots of land. The Central Committee Agricultural Department continues to draw up the necessary proposals in this regard, which will be presented next September to farmers' social and trade union organizations and to the interested farmers for comment.

The Skierniewice Voivodship Committee organized in the "VIS" palnt in Rawa Mazowiecka a seminar for the political and econmic aktivs from the voivodship's enterprises on the subject of brigades as partnership groups in the process of production. It was decided to organize the so-called club of the leader as a place for exchanging experience in the brigade system of work. The club will be set up in the WIADOMOSCI SKIERNIEWICKIE [SKIERNIEWICE NEWS] weekly.

Siedlce Voivodship organized a competition under the slogan "For Courageous Thinking and Acting" to popularize valuable intitiatives. Suwalki Voivodship has begun evaluating the organization and performance of the Voivodship Office and the local basic state administrative bodies. Immediately following the 10th Congress, many voivodships stimulated the worker-peasant inspectorates to devote urgent attention to the most urgent needs. For example, Walbrzych Voivodship's inspectorate has launched extensive control checks of the performance of the trade and service sector. The inspectorate in Gdansk Voivodship continues to check harvesting services and that in Plock Voivodship the performance of construction units in construction site management and in work discipline. We could cite many more such examples.

The Executive Body of the PZPR Committee in Kielce Voivodship appraised housing construction when touring the voivodship and, as a result of various irregularities, recalled the manager of the construction combine in Skarzysko and instructed the voivoda to dismiss other officials responsible for these irregularities.

Many voivodships have taken preliminary action to set up consultative advisory teams composed of workers who belong to the party and those who do not. These teams will operate within the voivodship committees.

Efforts also continue to be made to set up new primary party organizations. For example, Ciechanow Voivodship expects to set up 86 such organizations in villages before the voivodship accountability and election conference. Many other voivodships, including Tarnow, Torun, and Konin voivodships, continue to make similar efforts. The number of party admissions continues to increase, and last month [June] over 7,000 comrades joined the PZPR.

These examples demonstrate that the pulse of work in many regions, townships, and villages is not weakening. As a living organism, the party does not take vacations. It takes care to maintain the congress momentum. This is what the situation must continue to be.

Esteemed comrades, the congress has affected all areas of our life. For reasons which are understandable, we will here deal merely with a few groups of problems which, it appears, are of special urgency in the post-congress work.

As far as ideological and propaganda work are concerned, the foremost task here is to propagate the tenth Congress materials, to translate them into a language of tangible and intelligible tasks in a manner that accords with the requirements of various social and professional communities. Following a preparatory meeting with the central committee lectures which has already taken place, an extensive campaign of lectures will get underway in the next few weeks. Meetings with the congress delegates in work places and residences will also be continued. At the same time, post-congress lecture work is already gathering momentum in certain voivodships and work places. The extent of this work still continues to vary considerably; but what is of importance here is the initiative that has been shown without waiting for decisions from the top.

It is important to ensure that each party member is thoroughly familiar with the congress materials. They will have reached every primary party organization by mid-August. However, some of them, including the congress resolution, are already available; the press has published them extensively. We set all party members and candidate members the task of acquainting themselves independently with the 10th Congress documents. A new party training year commences in mid-September. We envisage that two or three meetings of primary party organizations, will have taken place by the end of the year.

New forms of training, ideological education teams, rural aktiv schools, and seminars for voivodship committees' lectures will be introduced. Preparations for the implementation of the lay education program announced during the congress are in the final stage. The central committee teams in charge of economic, historical, and legal education, will appraise, update, and enrich the programs in force in accordance with the 10th Congress decisions.

A review of publishing work in the party will have been carried out by the end of the year. It will be preceded by an opinion poll for the party members concerning the usefulness and effectiveness of the materials being published.

Work is also going to commence to improve further the ideological education work and the work done in the sphere of information in work places. The aktiv and specialists from the voivodship committees should be active in enterprise education centers.

The 10th Congress has opened a new stage of the development of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences in Poland. We expect the party and university scientific institutions and communities to develop the study of the theoretical achievements of the PZPR congress, especially of the PZPR program, to expand the scope of research into contemporary problems, and to provide bold and principled answers to the new questions posed by life.

We must stimulate the party organizations' activities in order to ensure that the novel achievements of the 10th Congress inspire those who create national culture, act as incentives for artistic activities, enrich the ideological and moral values of these activities, and integrate creative communities around the most important task of intensifying the awareness of the people, especially young people, and of accelerating the country's development. The party will actively support the artistic works and cultural initiatives that serve this purpose.

The mass media face very responsible tasks. It is their duty, among other things, to expand further the ranks of our allies, actively involved in implementing the congress decisions. A broadening of the social dialogue requires full and honest information, an in-depth, Marxist analysis of the conditions in which we live and work, concreteness in shedding light on tasks and experiences, and avoidance of shallow and obtrusive preaching. What is required is a depth of meaning and varied, unconventional forms, being bold in making use of contrasts, consciseness, simplicity, and intelligibility of appraisals and suggestions.

We find the examples of the understanding of these tasks in the manner of the requirements and atmosphere of the 10th Congress in various publications of TRYBUNA LUDU and in individual television and radio programs. We must propagate these good examples with greater speed.

Ideological workers must always be present among the people and wherever people engage in discussions, are at work, and are located in the struggle with the problems of daily life. We must listen to their views and demands and engage in a dialogue with them. The Central Committee report has described this in an imaginative way: "It is necessary to talk with people, give them patient explanations, and even argue with them. But we must be among people. We must act among them. We must listen, listen, and once again listen to them."

The mass media should report on the party's daily activities primarily wherever its strength and character are being tested in the best manner: in production enterprises and primary and shop organizations. Our propaganda should help the comrades in the first line of action by propagating their work, offering advice, praising where praise is due, and criticizing where criticism is due. In particular, it is necessary, while propagating the best experience, to tighten requirements vis-a-vis those whose performance is feasible so that they keep abreast of those who achieve good results.

Comrades, the congress emphasized with all vigor the rank social and economic problems occupy in the policy of the party and the state. The housing question is among the issues resolutely put to the forefront of the 10th Congress resolution. Already in the current quarter the council in charge of housing affairs will more precisely render the modified principles of the policy in this field. Proposals for new financing and credit-extension on housing construction and the regulations making it easier to exchange apartments will be ready by September. The work to modify the housing law is being speeded up.

The government has begun accelerating the development of the construction materials industry. The modernization of nine ceramics plants, the two new synthetic wool plants, the bent sections shop in the Pokoj foundry, and the small rolling plant in the Nowotko foundry will help to meet the most urgent demands.

During the congress campaign much criticism was leveled against the communal economy, especially against the neglect of repair and modernization work, which is usually disregarded in favor of new construction. We have raised the importance of repair work, and the funds for it have been doubled in the plan. The correct exploitation of these funds by the local authorities and efforts to make everyone take a good care of their apartments and to keep housing settlements clean and in a good technical condition should produce the expected communal results.

Disruptions to the functioning of the trade and services sectors during the summer are a source of particular annoyance. Citizens living in many areas experience shortages of foodstuffs, and cold drinks, and frequent breaks during shop and repair center opening hours. There are people responsible for these matters and party members are among them. Duties ought to be discharged energetically and negative phenomena ought to be eliminated.

It is particularly important that shops located in the countryside receive appropriate supplies and that farmers are provided with efficient service during the harvest period. Administrative units have been instructed to eliminate problems energetically. Farmers do not work a single shift and this means that during periods of intensive work in the fields, stores, transportation procurement points and other services for agriculture cannot operate a single shift system.

This means that technical back-up services assisting agriculture must perform with maximum efficiency when dealing with break-downs and when eliminating shortages of spare parts. Harvests must be efficiently organized so as to serve society in the best possible way. There are still a great many white patches on the map showing services provided in our country. A joint resolution recently passed by the State Council and the Council of Ministers has created favorable conditions for the expansion of this sphere. We expect the appropriate ministries to issue executive directives as soon as possible. It is now a question of party echelons and organizations working in conjunction with people's councils, regional administrative organs, and social bodies to use these opportunities, especially in the countryside and in small towns. The example of Kielce Voivodship shows what possibilities there are in this area. The voivodship recently set up a number of small state enterprises, regional industry enterprises, and by doing so it eliminated many local problems in the consumer goods area and in the optimal use of the labor field.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the 10th Congress, the current 5-year period will be characterized by an intensification of measures designed to protect the environment. Considerable resources are being allocated for this purpose. But progress is only possible if methods that do not require investment are also employed. This is especially the case with small water reservoirs, the planting of forests, exploited coal mines, and the operation of waste dumps. The idea of making young people patrons of our natural environment deserves to be supported and translated into practice as quickly as possible. A program of this kind would cover parks, woods, and residential district parks. Contact with nature during holiday periods will serve this goal particularly well.

Among the long-term tasks, outlined in the 10th Congress resolution, the transition to the second stage of economic reform is of fundamental significance. The government is preparing many measures to this end, within the framework of the process of compiling the national social and economic plan. These measures pertain to the principles and methods of stabilizing the economy, putting matters right in the field of relations between prices, reducing inflation, a consistent self-financing of enterprises and limiting the subsidies and, above all, to enhance the structure of cost-conscious measures and work discipline.

In accordance with the congress decisions, this process will be accompanied by an extensive consultation and explanation campaign. An important element in this process will be the manner and the rate at which efficiency rigors are intensified, including the application of the principles of economic efficiency vis-a-vis enterprises. During the final phase of work on the 5-year plan it is essential that society be presented with actual facts and information on cause and effect relationships in an open manner. It is our duty to inform society in concrete terms about the conclusion contained in the congress report that provides the alternatives: "Shall we work harder today to make life easier tomorrow, or shall we work half-heartedly and settle for poorer results."

It is the task of party organizations to foster understanding for the second phase of reform, and to encourage the establishment of a close link between pay and enterprise results in particular. There are plants in which the idea behind the second phase of reform is becoming reality. We learned of one such example from press reports on the visit paid by the Central Committee first secretary to the "Mera-Blonie" factory. There ought to be more and more examples of this kind.

There was much discussion of the appropriate use of working time during the congress. The report stressed that "in industry almost 1 and 1/2 working days are lost each week for a variety of reasons." This gives rise to the question: What are plant managers doing to prevent such occurrences, especially those that have subjective causes? This situation does not reflect well on the work of many plant party organizations. And, of course, there are also workers' self-management councils and trade unions. So far little has changed for the better.

One may say the same about quality. Here there must be a radical sharpening of controls. Party members should be in the front line of the struggle for quality.

We need more work like that performed by the Greater Poland Good Work Club, which has been created on the initiative of the voivodship committees of the National Technical Organization, and we need systems like the quality control system in the Swarzedz Furniture Factory which was created with the active help of the PZPR factory committee and which has resulted in half the production, of the highest quality, being exported to the second area of payments. We expect greater interest by party committees at all levels in this subject matter. It should be a more frequent subject of talks by plenary sessions of voivodship committees, as has been the case in Szczecin, Skierniewice, and Koszalin.

The brigade form of work organization is a chance that is not used often enough. The 10th Congress has introduced the requirement to employ this form wherever the technological and economic conditions for it exist. We should overcome with greater energy and consistency all the misunderstandings and lack of confidence some workforces and managements still have on this subject. It is essential to publicize the good experience of those who have already introduced this brigade system of work. What one worker has to say to another worker on this subject will sound the most convincing.

The 10th Congress decision to carry out a general review of organizational structures in the economy and state is causing a loud social echo. This is understandable and justified. Such a review is not just an ordinary technical-organizational operation, and neither is it just another campaign. It possesses not just an economic dimension. It is basically an important and bold ideological, political, social, and psychological undertaking. It should be carried out with the support of broad sections of society.

We started preparations literally the day after the congress. The concept behind the review received a preliminary analysis from the Politburo and government Presidium together. Because of this undertaking's high degree of complexity, we must not let it be shallow and formalized. It requires careful and deeply premeditated organizational, political-propaganda, and social preparations.

We regard it as expedient to divide preparations into three spheres on the basis of the proposals which Comrade Marian Wozniak will present in greater detail:

First, a general analysis of the compulsory administrative procedures including the method of settling citizens affairs in offices.

Second, choosing the best examples of internal work organization and work norms inside enterprises.

Third, publicizing the social and economic significance of a review, gather as many adherents to this idea as possible, and overcome old habits and various psychological barriers.

Comrades, the 10th Congress carried out an appraisal of the state in which our socialist country and our laws find themselves. The congress drew up the prospects for their further strengthening and development. It confirmed the will to deepen the processes of democratizing political, social, and economic life and, above all, to enhance the influence the elective bodies and self-management bodies and citizens have on the process of decisionmaking and, at the same time, to strengthen discipline, socialist legality, and to improve further the legal system.

These 10th Congress recommendations are concretely reflected in preliminary and legislative work. Decisions have already been made. They are, or will be implemented soon. Such dynamic solutions, sometimes without precedent, stem from a deep analysis of the prospects and requirements of the PPR socialist system, from the spirit of renewal, and from public expectations.

Strengthening the legal and systematic solutions as they have been so far -- solutions which constitute the foundation of our socialist statehood and which stood the test of time, serving our society and people's Poland well -- goes hand in hand with the new measures.

The representative bodies, representing the authorities and self-management organizations, are statutorily guaranteed an extensive range of action and powers. The thing is that it is not always, nor everywhere, that this range is put to full, or proper use.

The current, post-congress atmosphere creates particularly favorable conditions to make their activities more dynamic, to boldly avail oneself of all one's powers in the implementation of tasks and, should the need arise, of course, to ask for these powers to be extended.

We regard a broad participation of the social factor in the administration of justice as one of the fundamental principles of power by and for the people. Part and parcel of this principle is the direct influence this factor yields on the penal and criminal policy of the state. Through its members, the party will actively involve itself in the fall campaign to elect people's assessors, members of the misdemenour collegia. Appropriate preparatory work is already underway in this area in the voivodships.

We want people of high moral authority, people who enjoy the trust of their community, people who stand out in their professional work and public activity to assume these socially and politically responsible functions.

The further development and intensification of the activity of the social judiciary is an important problem, as a plane of social mediation, of alleviating conflicts, and improving interpersonal relations. This includes housing estate and factory conciliation commissions, social courts, conciliation commissions, labour courts, and finally, honorary milieux and internal tribunals. We see in this socially important but often underappreciated and neglected field an important role for the cells of PRON, the trade union, and local self-government and social organizations. We are counting on their constructive initiatives and involvement.

An exceptionally important consolidation of this sytem will be the introduction of the examined and currently prepared institution of spokesman for civic affairs. A year ago, as we know, our party announced that the year of the 10th Congress is a period of intensified struggle for socialist shape of social relations, for respect for the law; for combatting and successfully curtailing social pathology. The 10th Congress of our party opened the second stage in this activity, a stage of increased effectiveness and specific, measurable results. We have a party and government program and a schedule for the struggle against social pathology. We are augmenting it at present with tasks emerging from the 10th Congress resolutions. The corresponding voivodship programs are also in the final stages of preparation. We have to do everything to pool efforts of state bodies, social organizations, and citizens in general in their implementation, and to spread the belief that every infringement of the law will inevitably be punished; and every punishment will be materially and morally painful. We are counting heavily on the results of the 12 May government decisions this year, which include the limitation of sales outlets of alcohol; the change in the structure of its production; the monopolization of the growing of poppies; particular supervision of pharmeceutical drugs, and also the support of many national and regional initiatives in the field of combatting negative social phenomena.

Such measures should break the vicious circle of impotence, in particular the struggle against alcoholism, and introduce total sobriety in work enterprises and public places. The organs to protect the law should intensify prophylactic and repressive measures aimed at the criminal milieux, those endangered by depravity, and the areas of greatest neglect which concern society.

The civic militia and other forces of order, as well as administration and self-management groups, and also the citizens themselves should undertake relevant steps to improve public sanitary conditions. The poor state of hygiene can be seen in examples of food poisoning, in particular in children's and youth summer camps, and also in the tourists and leisure centers. This is an embarrassment to us. The institutions which are responsible for this -- holiday and mass catering organizers must counteract these phenomena more energetically and rigorously.

The intervention activity concerns also order on railways and better functioning of the public transport as well as adequate provision of the infrastructure for the harvest campaign and other field work. The experience gained in such campaigns as the posesja [order in properties] the semafor [order on railways] the rynek [market] the bezpieczn droga [safe road traffic] and others should be popularized in order to inspire the work of relevant offices, services, and organizations. The struggle against waste and lack of order, lack of thriftiness and disregard of the labors of others and also lack of care and sometimes contempt for the public property can bring about measurable results in such a way. Here the perpetrators must be called by name, must be brought to book without exception, and must be condemned publicly.

In uncovering and eliminating social irregularities, we depend heavily on the active participation of the workers and peasants inspectorate [irch]. As the class and party instrument of the socialist system of control, it already has a significant place in the hierarchy of social bodies. Further advantageous legal and functional conditions will be created with this in mind. We respect the enthusiansm and selflessness of over 30,000 social controllers of irch. In the near future they should concentrate thier efforts on the control of these areas of the social life which have been pointed out by the 10th Congress. The activity of irch will therefore constitute an important impulse to the realization of the congress resolution.

Comrades, the 10th Congress has confirmed the permanence of the party's policy as regards the trade union movement. We hope that the campaign before the second assembly of the OPZZ will bring about a strengthening and vigor to the trade union movement and will confirm its authenticity and independence and will increase its influence within the working class and society. A significant role in this campaign should be played by members of our party. It is worth recalling that participation in trade union organizations is the duty of party members. Their activeness and commitment must be an example for their coworkers.

A significant role in trade union activity on a national scale and in individual voivodships is played by 208 work enterprises which are in the direct sphere of interest of the Central Committee. The average figure for trade union membership among party members at this level is 77.6 percent, but on a national scale it is lower. Proof that things can be different was shown in the first quarter of this year. In this period throughout the party, meetings of party organizations and echelons were held on the subject of trade unions. Many talks were held with party and non-party people. As a result of this, the number of trade union members increased on the average monthly by about 97,000 persons. The post congress climate encourages the maintenance and in many spheres intensification of this trend.

Also permanent is party support for the institution of workers self-management. there is an urgent need to systematically train activists at works in self-management and perfect methods of their work. While continuing the training of activists in self-management at the key enterprises it is necessary to expand it gradually to the remaining enterprises.

This will be encouraged by establishing under the council of state a center for self-management studies. The self-management aktivs should become more extensively involved in the development of the movement for economic education and legal education. An important task is the establishment of stable, partner like relation between workers self-management bodies and the economic administration, as well as with the trade union organizations. We declare ourselves in favor of solutions which increase the role of the workforce in the resolution of contentious issues, and influence the growth of efficiency at enterprises.

An important role is played in our country by numerous public organizations and associations. They form a very valuable basis for awakening and encouraging initiative and civic involvement. We exhort them to ever increasing dynamism and tangible activity, to verification of programs and forms of work, to propose and to make use of the possibility, suggested at the congress, to increase powers in order to improve a variety of spheres of our life.

The program adopted by the 10th Congress is a program of the future. Its addressees include young people. It is they who will greatly predetermine its realization.

It is of maximum importance that the young generation should thoroughly adopt the congress subject matter and see in it a picture of its own future, and take active part in implementing the congress resolution.

One must not procrastinate in this. Already during the summer vacations, party committees, state institutions, and cells of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth Union, Polish Scouts Association, and Polish Students Union should impart to a knowledge of the congress subject matter to young people at work to staying in holiday camps at home and abroad.

One must also see to it that school and college curricula contain the subject matter of the 25th Central Committee Plenum and 10th Congress. This is an important duty for comrades in the spheres of education, as well as for teacher. We also expect representatives of central and voivodship party cells, ministries, and institutions not only to take part in ceremonious inaugurations of new school years, but also in forthcoming party meetings in all types of schools. This will permit a commencement of the new school year with suitable congress inspiration.

Comrades, the 10th Congress formulated qualitatively new tasks for the party. Its consideration and energetic activity, its efficiency and its innovative spitit, are a pecondition for success. The basic proposals, presented earler, ensuing from the 10th Congress for various spheres of life by their very nature touched also in particular upon life in the party, its committees, and organizations. That is why we are restricting ourselves here only to those aspects of work which have not previously been discussed, and which closely correspond to our post-congress tasks. Three matters, at least deserve emphasis:

First: Perfecting the style of party work. The party echelons and organizations must go deeply into the problems of that milieu, get closer to the people, among them, and with them resolve matters which arise daily. The support of the ideology of the party must be documented by familiarity with reality, by the wisdom of their decisions, and the precise implementaiton of them, by a speedy reaction to issues affecting people and to everything that causes pain and complicated their lives. It is also a question of having the party organizations attain an even and high standard in this work, in the way they affect people. Experience shows that this has not yet been done everywhere. There still exist weak links, inactive links. Evening out the rhythm of all links and the comrades working in them should bring about the expected higher quality in all party work.

Second: This concerns the role of the primary party organizations. This link is of absolutely basic importance. This problem was repeatedly exposed in the congress debate and it is also reflected in the resolution.

The role of primary party organization has been growing steadily since the congress, and is doing so at a time of intensive implementation of its decisions. The state of the party is determined by them. Their strength, energy, and militancy is determined by their members at every post and in every milieu.

We attach great importance to individual work with party members. We have good experience in this sphere in the shape of the talks preceding the congress. As a result of the private talks held with party members and candidate members, we possess broader knowledge about the stronger and weaker sides of life and work organization, and about people's attitudes, dispositions, and possibilities. Today we know better to whom we should entrust more responsible, priority tasks. Now we should share this knowledge in order to properly distribute party forces and resources.

This is, as it were, the internal aspects of educational influence by a primary party organization. But of equal importance is the external aspect, based on the fact that the energy of our comrades should inspire the work of ministries, institutions, and social and self-management bodies. The point here in particular is to make sure that party organizations are energetic and efficient, for they, acting in accordance with the statute, should influence the correct functioning of the administration and representative bodies. Particularly important is a constant party presence among nonparty people. Constant dialogue with them, listening to them, and convincing them are the best yardsticks of our credibility.

And finally, third: The proper preparation of accountability and electoral meetings and conferences. The course of their implementation was defined by the 23rd Plenum and substantiated recently in politburo directives. We should plan the whole work urgently, appoint teams to formulate the report and draft resolutions in the light of indicators of the 10th Congress. It transpires, from what we have discerned, that preparatory work in voivodship organizations is far-advanced. In some of the voivodships the preparations are just beginning. Elsewhere, only conceptual work is under way.

Comrades, we are not left with very much time. The extent of the preparations should be levelled out as quickly as possible. The most attention should now be concentrated on a detailed analysis of the situation and the drawing of appropriate conclusions from it. Delegates to the 10th Party Congress should be included as extensively as possible, in the preparatory work, making use of their knowledge and appraisals, constituting a confrontation of the congress debate within their milieux, parent work places and institutions. Assessing the activity of the party authorities of the passing term of office in an honest and comprehensive manner, we should extract everything which may well serve the implementation of the congress tasks. What is imperative is concern, that the accountability and electoral campaign should strengthen the class character of our party, so that in accordance with the will of the 10th Congress, we may ensure a proportionally correct representation of the workers and peasants, youth and women.

Esteemed comrades: There are many objective difficulties to be conquered on the road which we travel, but there are also many subjective obstacles. There are possibilities to improve the situation, for the country to develop more rapidly and for people to live easier and better lives.

The subjective factors are our reserve, and therefore a special field of activity for the party and its members. And there is very much to be done. Let us mention once more the quality of production, use of working hours, improving interpersonal relations, and harsh reaction toward everything that violates socialist ethics, reduces management efficiency, diminishes socialist democracy, and weakens discipline.

This involves a consistent cadres policy. Once again we draw attention to the Politburo resolution in this matter adopted following the 25th Central Committee Plenum. [paragraph continues]

This resolution must always remain in our field of vision. Nothing that is harmful may go unpunished. At the same time, as the congress has strongly emphasized, we must publicize the best experience and compare it with that of leading workers. After all, we possess so many talented and wonderful people. We have many modern and well-functioning factories and premises and many excellent organizational and technological solutions. It is the party's duty to share these best experiences with others.

The 10th Congress has mapped out the road we must follow in order to achieve a Poland that is orderly and just, one that fulfills the hopes and expectations of the working people and which possesses prestige in the world. Proceeding along this road, we will consolidate the socialist state -- the supreme asset of Poles, enhance existing forms of people's rule, and develop new ones. We will establish pure social relations and consolidate social justice and order in accordance with our political principles.

We will perfect the mechanisms of our economy and accelerate its development in accordance with our society's needs and aspirations. Guided by the principle "the same party but not in the same way," and mindful of its service toward the workers class and people, we will improve its managerial and leading role in all spheres of our lives.

We know to an increasing degree what has to be done. Now is the time for daily hard work on implementing the resolution point by point. The success of this work will determine the success and iron consistency with which we will implement the decisions of this supreme party forum.

This is a duty for the entire party. It must become a subject of concern for every organization and cell and for every member of the ideological community that constitutes the PZPR.

Szalajda on Congress Resolution

AU300743 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Speech by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda at the 24 July Second Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] I would like to tell you, comrades, about the government's activity to have the 10th Congress resolutions implemented. [passage omited] The government plan for implementing congress resolutions and the congress discussion and materials are the basis on which all ministries and voivodship offices will draw up their own detailed plans for implementing congress resolutions. These plans will be subjected to continuous control.

I would like to present to you, comrades, some problems of the government plan that we are already solving or will solve in the near future. The improved flow of consumer goods and a better development of the food economy are some of our urgent problems, especially in view of the present harvest time. The goverment has learned its lessons from the critical evaluation of the harvest last year and has charged a special ministerial staff to supervise the activity of various branches of the economy in order to ensure better suplies of farm machines and spare parts.

The first stage of the harvest is behind us, and the present reports indicate that farming and farm services continue to accomplish their tasks more effectively than in previous years. [passage omitted]

The flow of consumer goods to shops improved in the first half of this year as a result of increased industrial production, which went up 5.3 percent compared with the first half of 1985. This increase was in excess of the 1986 plan targets. Although the overfulfillment of planned tasks has produced many positive results, it has also created serious difficulties and tensions in the flow of fabricating materials. The volume of our imports from the capitalist countries is our basic difficulty because to increase it we need to earn convertible currencies through our exports and because the repayment of our debts swallow up much of these currencies. [passage omitted]

Extensive efforts to improve the flow of fabricating materials to industry allow us to hope that it will be possible to overfulfill the volume of industrial production stipulated by the 1986 Central Annual Plan. However, before we can do this we must achieve at least the planned decreases in material- and energy-intensiveness. This is one of the main tasks that the government poses for the entire economic and state administration in the second half of this year. [passage omitted]

Already in the first half of this year the government took action to disclose what extra manpower we are able to produce and what can be done to raise the effectiveness and productivity of work. The Council of Ministers passed the necessary resolution in this matter and named the enterprises in which pilot reviews and verification of jobs continue to be carried out in line with the special directives on job verification. Some production enterprises have obtained favorable results in rationalizing and better exploiting manpower and production assets in the past few months. [passage omitted]

Our people are still not conscious enough of the fact that the losses that our economy suffers through the low quality of our products are very large and significant. As a result of the various programmatic decisions made by the government, we have been able to create an entire complex of economic mechanisms such as determining factors in prices, taxation, loans, and in wages as well as regulations affecting the legal contracts made between trade and consumers and including the necessary legal sanctions and other appropriate measures. However, it would be futile to seek improvements in quality only in legislative measures. The primary agents of improving quality are enterprises and their efforts to fully observe legal enactments in economic practice. [passage omitted]

The plan for implementing the 10th Congress resolutions poses a number of tasks connected with the 1987 Central Annual Plan. These tasks concern detailed solutions in the field of fiscal-market balance, price policy, and the state's fiscal policy vis-a-vis enterprises. All these tasks form the second stage of the implementation of the economic reforms. Work in this regard is continuing in such a way as to ensure that modified solutions can be carried out as early as 1987.

Szacilo Addresses Plenum

AU291110 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Report on speech by General of Division Tadeusz Szacilo, Central Committee member and head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, at the 24 July session of the Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrades! The 10th PZPR Congress is without a doubt the central political event in the life of the country in 1986, one with far-reaching domestic consequences and a broad international echo. For its resolutions present in an objective way the strategic and specific tasks in all spheres of our socioeconomic life and in two time spans -- one covering a period of 5 years, and the other extending until the end of the century. [passage omitted]

The 10th Congress has met with a loud echo in the armed forces. The talks aroused exceptional interest among military circles and inspired particular energy among them. We have used the 21 days which separate us from the end of the congress in order to present information about the congress and to perform planning and programming of work. The military delegates to the congress have already held 350 meetings in various circles. [passage omitted]

The armed forces' tasks stemming from the 10th Congress resolution have been divided by us into a series of groups of problems, which include: party-political work, training and mobilization activity, improving the army's organizational structures, and rationalizing the military economy, as well as other tasks.

Concerning party-political work, we will concentrate mainly on inculcating Marxist-Leninist ideology among all military circles; shaping the ability to perform a class interpretation of modern sociopolitical, economic, and international processes; and consolidating the patriotic and professional incentives for military circles to perform exemplary work and service. One of the effects of this work is the high level of party admissions. In June 1,222 young party members joined the army. Inspiring all military and social bodies to shape a high moral-political standard within the armed forces as a basic factor of combat readiness remains unchangingly at the center of our attention. [passage omitted]

For us, the 10th Congress resolutions represent a need to further improve the developed system of military training and modernize it and raise its efficiency. We have already done much in this sphere by implementing the decisions of the 24th Central Committee Plenum and Third Congress of Polish Science. We are now concentrating on improving the training system, which includes improving the material base of training and management over the training system, and also on increasing the qualifications of instructors, modernizing training curricula, and perfecting scientific research work. [passage omitted]

I am unable to inform the plenum that rationalizing the structures of the army has become our permanent practice. This depends on an assessment made of the nature and size of the external threat to the state, the country's economic possibilities, development trends in military technology, and the results of international disarmament talks, especially the peaceful proposals of the countries of the Warsaw Pact. An unviolable principle here is to operate always within the established personnel limits of the armed forces. Typical work in the sphere of rationalizing army organizational structures is: defining the limits of tasks and duties for all institutions and posts; abolishing unnecessary structures, and creating new ones in line with modern requirements. [passage omitted]

We attach great importance to making rational use of personnel resources, something that is particularly important during a time when manpower shortage besets the national economy. [passage omitted]

In implementing the 10th Congress resolution, we are steadily rationalizing the consumption of resources provided by the nation for the use of the armed forces. A permanent feature of the army is the periodic conferences of efficient management, whose recommendations we carry out consistently. In the army too, we are trying, by means of economic mechanisms, to impose the rational consumption of fuels and materials. [passage omitted]

We realize that performing an ambitious socioeconomic program has international significance. Experience teaches us that only a strong Poland, one with a meaningful economic and defense potential, can be a strong component of the socialist community and an important factor of stabilization in Europe. It may speak out all the more strongly for the sake of peace, and it security will be all the more credible.

On the other hand, peace and security are our chance of and condition for favorable development, our chance of existence, hence our support for Gorbachev's peace program. So far this has not met the required response from the American Administration. Nevertheless, a resumption of important talks has been achieved. In a situation where various contradictory views are clashing in Europe, we Poles should be particularly sensitive on the subject of our own country's security, and should be able to differentiate between a diplomatic game of appearances and factual political reality. It would seem that these are obvious truths. However, in view of various facts and phenomena, they have to be constantly repeated. The various kinds of pseudopacificst movements that are appearing are not only antimilitary and antidefensive in nature, but antisocialist as well. They find no support in Polish tradition and are clearly inspired by circles hostile to us. From time to time, authors of various letters and petitions also make themselves heard, self-appointed representatives of various groups and proponents of great ideas, who in their pride fail to notice their own grotesqueness. We must not entertain the slightest doubt that, apart from empty semantics, they are concerned with altering power in the political sense and changing Poland's political options despite the nation's vital interests. At the plenum we may once again state our stance that the PZPR may be the only credible guarantor of these interests, the guarantor of the Polish-Soviet alliance, peace and security in the existing situation. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AMNESTY LAW, RELEASE OF LIS

Lis Speaks at Rally

LD031359 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 3 Aug (DPA) -- Bogdan Lis, former leader of the Solidarity underground organization in Gdansk who was released last Thursday [31 July] in a limited amnesty, speaking to several hundred people today called on the Polish Government to release all political prisoners. Lis had earlier taken part in a mass that was attended by about 7,000 people in St Brygida's church in Gdansk.

Following the service, there was a brief rally in front of the church in favor of the banned trade union Solidarity, at which several hundred people repeatedly chanted: "We will win" and "solidarity, solidarity." Lis addressed the crowd gathered in front of the church and said, to their applause, that he has no desire to operate underground, he also called on the state to give him the opportunity to carry out legal activity in Poland. [passage omitted]

Walesa Comments

LD011941 Hamburg DPA in German 1825 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Aug (DPA) -- Bogdan Lis, former leader of the underground organization of the banned trade union Solidarity, who was released by reason of the recent limited amnesty, on Friday called upon world public opinion to exert pressure on the Polish authorities in order to achieve the release of all political detainees. In a statement conveyed by telephone from Danzig, Lis said that it was inevitable that dissatisfaction in Poland would at some time or other again be vented.

One day after his release, effected without preconditions, Lis on Friday met Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who had to present himself for questioning the same day at the public prosecutor's office in Danzig. In a telephone conversation with Western correspondents, Walesa expressed the opinion that the release of Lis could be an attempt to split Solidarity by pardoning some while the others had to remain in prison.

According to legal stipulations the release of political criminals is dependent on whether it can be assumed that they will not infringe upon the laws in the future.

More Releases Seen

AU011250 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Maryan Kafarski report]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 1 (AFP) -- The discreet release Thursday of Bogdan Lis, one of the founding members of Solidarity, is the latest sign of the growing authority of Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, analysts here said Friday.

The release, which was not announced in the official media, came the same day authorities, in an unusual gesture, tolerated a demonstration in Warsaw by some 1,000 pro-Solidarity activists calling for the freeing of political prisoners.

Polish authorities announced a partial and conditional amnesty on July 22, under which political prisoners would be freed on an individual basis through September 15.

Sources close to the banned Solidarity trade union speculated that Mr. Lis' release might herald a series of releases of top level members of the dissident group. Officially, there are only 189 political prisoners but independent sources say there are 350.

Mr. Lis, who was serving a two-year sentence handed to him in 1985, commented that he was "cautiously optimistic" about more possible releases. He added that two other top Solidarity leaders, Adam Michnik and Wladyslaw Frasnyuk, were expected to be freed "soon."

Mr. Lis after his release met in Gdansk with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who adopted a more pessimistic attitude, saying: "My joy in seeing him freed is clouded when I think that they jailed him, freed him, jailed him and could jail him again."

The two men, who are close friends, embraced as they met and then held long talks in Saint Brigitte parish before Mr. Walesa had to leave for police interrogation in connection with the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, head of the underground leadership of Solidarity.

It was the ninth time Mr. Walesa underwent interrogation for the affair since Mr. Bujak was arrested on May 31, after being on the run for five years.

According to Mr. Lis, Mr. Bujak is not likely to be released as quickly as Mr. Michnik or Mr. Frasyniuk.

Mr. Lis said Mr. Bujak and some other opposition leaders such as Tadeusz Jedynak, Bogdan Borusewicz, Czeslaw Bielecki and Leszek Moczulski, the president of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) would probably not be freed in the short term.

The director of the jail where Mr. Michnik is being held, like all other officials, refused to make any statements about the possible release of the prisoner.

If he does get out, it may be that Gen. Jaruzelski feels all that confident about his power, which was sharply bolstered by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's presence and praise at the Polish Communist Party Congress here last month, analysts said.

Data on Amnesty Law

LD011938 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The General Prosecutor's Office announces that, as a result of the application of the Law on Special Procedures with regard to the perpetrators of certain crimes, up to 30 July temporary detention has been lifted from 312 persons, including 17 suspected of crimes against the state and public order. Proceedings have also been discontinued against 2,637 persons, including 14 suspected of committing crimes against the state and public order.

Prosecutors have conducted over 21,000 legal counseling sessions and also 453 milieu meetings.

REFUSAL OF PASSPORT TO WALESA'S SON DENIED

NC021223 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 2 (AFP) -- The Polish Government Saturday denied reports that it had refused a passport to Bogdan Walesa, the 16-year-old son of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

Zbigniew Augustyniak, deputy government spokesman, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the young man's passport had been ready and waiting for him at Dgansk police station in Gdansk since July 25 after he filed a passport application on June 27.

Close friends of the Walesa family said Friday that the passport request had been turned down. The boy has been planning to come to France this month for language study.

In 1983, he travelled to Oslo with his mother Danuta to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for Mr Walesa, who stayed in Poland, fearing that if he left he would not be allowed to return.

USSR AIR FORCES CHIEF VISITS POLISH AIR FORCE

LD021740 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Aug (PAP) -- A delegation of the USSR Air Forces, led by Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Forces, deputy USSR minister of defense has paid a visit to the [Polish] Air Force.

A meeting took place in the Air Force Command in Poznan between Marshal Yefimov, a group of generals and officers of the USSR Air Force and members of the Military Council of the Air Force.

On the 2d day of their stay in the Polish PR, the Soviet airmen visited an Air Force unit. They acquainted themselves with the history of a military unit, viewed a training and repair base, met with pilots and the personnel of the aviation engineering services. The Soviet airmen also paid a visit to the Training Center of Technical Specialists of the Air Force in Olesnica.

On the next day they visited the Higher School of Air Force Officers in Deblin named after J. Krasicki.

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL JOZEF BURY REPLACED

LD012137 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressing thanks for several years of active work in the post, recalled Jozef Bury from the position of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs in connection with his transfer to work in the foreign service. The chairman of the Council of Ministers Appointed Zbigniew Januszek to the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs.

EASING OF VISAS FOR ISRAEL; TIES NOT RESTORED

LD011936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] PAP has learned from reliable sources that recent widespread speculation in Western countries concerning a resumption of diplomatic and consular relations between Poland and Israel does not correspond to reality. In accordance with all that has been frequently stressed by the competent Polish authorities, a resumption of diplomatic relations will be possible following clarification of the causes which led to a rupture in them. Our country's position on Near Eastern affairs is not subject to change, and expresses condemnation of policies and agression, a demand for an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied since 1967, recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the formation of their own state, and a guarantee for all the countries in the region of peaceful development within their recognized borders.

An international conference under UN patronage, with all interested parties participating, including the PLO, would be an attempt to resolve the Near East conflict.

Taking account of the age-old links between the Polish and Jewish people, and in accordance with the broadly-accepted humanitarian policy arising from i.a. the pledges of the CSCE Final Act, the Polish authorities have expressed their agreement to a certain easing in interpersonal contacts, and in matters of visas, (?and) the establishment of the appropriate mechanism for this purpose.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD012147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Sejm Presidium, an official delegation from the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq has arrived in Poland, led by Baha' 'Ali Ahmad, deputy speaker of the assembly. In the afternoon a meeting took place between the Iraqi parliamentarians and Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski. The conviction was expressed that the establishment of direct parliamentary contacts will benefit the favorable development of all-around cooperation between Poland and Iraq.

SOVIET GENERAL LIZICHEV ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD011545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Army Genral Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and his wife today arrived in our country for a short holiday, as the guests of Colonel General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defence. After his arrival in Belgrade, General Lizichev visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, laid flowers on Tito's tomb, and signed the visitors book.

At Batajnica airport, General Lizichev was welcomed by Rear Admiral Petar Simic, head of the political department of the Federal Secretariat for Nation Defense, and Major General Ljuben Jandrivjevski. Also present was Major General Vyacheslav Pronin, militry, naval and air attache of the Soviet Union to the SERY.

MIKULIC CONCLUDES INDIAN VISIT, GIVES STATEMENT

LD011100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Bombay, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- "It is quite certain that our visit has been very successful. We have been given an exceptionally warm and friendly reception, which speaks about our already traditional friendship between our countries," Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said before leaving Bombay for Kuwait, at the end of his 5-day official and friendly visit to India.

"Talks with Prime Minister Gandhi were very substantial," Mikulic said. "They comprised bilateral qustions, including all aspects of promoting scientific-technological cooperation between our two countries. In particular, we discussed the possibility of industrial cooperation and the involvement of the organizations and institutions of our two countries on scientific research development programs."

The president of the Federal Executive Council said that special attention in the discussion had been devoted to the functioning of a tripartite agreement between India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia. He added that Yugoslavia and India were in agreement about the need to also stimulate those forms of cooperation which would make it possible for this agreement to preserve its significance even after it expires in 1988.

In the exchange of views on current international questions, Mikulic said, particular attention was devoted to the international economic situation, with a special emphaisis on the problems of repaying debts, North-South cooperation, that is, between the developed and underdeveloped, South-South cooperation, that is, cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries.

"On these questions we shared similar and identical views and assessments," the president of the Federal Executive Council said.

In the talks, particular attention was devoted to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the light of the preparations for the eighth summit in Harare.

"I would like to stress that I am exceptionally satisfied with the atmosphere during the talks and in general, which shows the level of our friendly relations, as well as the content of the talks," Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in conclusion. He added that he had again extended an invitation to the Indian Prime minister to visit Yugoslavia and that Rajiv Gandhi had confirmed that he would visit our country.

REPORTAGE ON SFRY DELEGATION VISIT TO KUWAIT

Mikulic Meets Premier

LD012245 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, August 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic arrived at the head of an offical Yugoslav delegation here today for a three-day visit at the invitation of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti premier and crown prince.

Official Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks are due to start tomorrow, but the emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed al-Jabir al-Sabah, is expected to receive the Yugoslav premier before that. This is expected to offer an ocaasion on which to have a preliminary exchange of views on subjects to dominate talks later between the two premiers and their associates.

Bilateral political and economic relations, the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare, the situation in the Middle East and in the Gulf region are considered to be such subjects, above all.

A great importance is being attached in Kuwaiti political circles to Branko Mikulic's visit and his statement made to official domestic news agency KUNA on traditional friendly relations between the two non-aligned countries which have the same or similar views on a majority of international problems was released last night at the beginning of TV prime programme.

This visit has come at the right moment, political observers evaluated here. Exactly through a month's time to begin is a non-aligned summit on whose agenda to be found are questions of vital importance for the movement's future, and for the world as well. The fact that the Yugoslav delegation came to Kuwait from a visit to India, also one of the movement's founders, is viewed here as very essential.

Conference With Amir

LD021930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, August 2 (TANJUG) -- Amir of Kuwait Shayk Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic in talks in Kuwait today stressed the importance of strengthening the action unity of the movement of non-alignment in order to reach a successful settlement movement's policy. The two sides expressed the conviction that the question will be discussed in detail at the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare.

The amir and the Yugoslav premier, who is paying a three-day offical visit to Kuwait, also discussed the Middle East situation and particularly the Palestinian question and called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

The amir of Kuwait assessed that the traditionally good Kuwaiti-Yugoslav relations were based on the "adherence of the two countries to the movement of non-aligned whose authentic principles adopted at the first summit in Belgrade, must be constantly reaffirmed."

He gave a highly positive assessment to capital projects carried out by Yugoslav firms in his country to date and expressed the conviction that they will continue to participate in Kuwait's development plans in the future.

Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah accepted Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic's invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

Press Note on Kuwait Visit

LD032057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- This evening at 1830 local time [1530 GMT] the lowering of the Yugoslav flag on the Salam Palace marked the end of the 3-day official and friendly visit by Branko Mikulic, the FEC president, to Kuwait. To sounds of the Yugoslav and Kuwaiti national anthems, the guests from Yugoslavia were seen off at Kuwait International Airport by their host, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and by other senior personalities.

The press communique issued here this evening states that the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks covered all aspects of bilateral relations as well as those international problems which are of joint interest. Special attention, it says, was devoted to questions which will be on the agenda at the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, including the Iran-Iraq war. The two sides expressed their determination to continue investing efforts to bring this coinfict to an end and to find a peaceful solution, in accordance with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and of the UN Charter.

It is also stressed that there was discussion of the Palestinian problem and of the situation in the Near East.

The communique stresses that the FEC president invited the crown prince and prime minister to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia, which was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed at a later date.

Before his departure from Kuwait, Branko Mikulic in an interview with Kuwait Television expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and stressed that in his talks with the amir of Kuwait and with the prime minister, the two countries revealed identical or very similar views on all important problems. The talks showed, he stressed, tht there is scope for developing cooperation in all fields, especially in the economic field. He stressed that, in the future, attention will be focused on higher forms of economic relations, such as joint ventures and joint participation in third markets.

Replying to a question on possibilities for the investment of Kuwaiti capital in Yugoslavia, Mikulic answered that a law has recently been passed in our country on joint ventures which regulates these questions in a favorable way.

Speaking of the rescheduling of debts, the FEC president said that Yugoslavia is regularly meeting its commitments and that there is not a single dollar of debt outstanding to anyone. Some debts have been rescheduled, he stressed, but this is in order to invest funds in development projects which will facilitate the smoother repayment of foreign credits. This year Yugoslavia's overall foreign debts have been reduced by about $500 million, Mikulic stressed.

At the end of the interview, Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia and Kuwait are tied by bonds of friendship and by their membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

MIKULIC RETURNS AFTER INDIA, KUWAIT VISIT

LD032201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic returned to Belgrade late tonight from visits to India and Kuwait.

Mikulic exchanged views with highest officials of the two friendly and non-aligned countries on possibilities for further cooperation.

Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with the two countries, as assessed, lags behind the actual possibilities and mutual wishes.

Special attention in the talks was devoted to topical international problems.

Attention was focused on all questions related to the activities of the non-aligned countries and preparations for their upcoming summit in Harare.

In all the contacts and talks Premier Mikulic had in India and Kuwait, the interest in the success of the Harare non-aligned summit was expressed, as was also the readiness to make a full contribution to that end. Significant attention was devoted to the necessity of strengthening the unity, role, and action capability of the movement of non-aligned countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VLAJKOVIC TRIP TO GUINEA

LD012347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1859 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Conakry, August 1 (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia on a visit to Guinea now had a talk with Lansansa Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction and president of Guinea here today.

Vlajkovic and Conte discussed bilateral cooperation between Guinea and Yugoslavia and international relations in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, particularly the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and state in the movement in anticipation of its 8th summit in Harare.

They laid a particular stress on the need for the Harare gathering to be devoted to key-international problems and the Non-aligned Movement's greater engagement as an independent and autonomous factor in international relations.

Vladjkovic Comments

LD022028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Conakry, August 2 (TANJUG) -- The visits to Ghana and Guinea were very successful and important for a futher development of Yugoslavia's relations with those countries and, particularly so, as they were made at the time of preparations for an 8th non-aligned summit in Harare, Radovan Vlajkovic, a member of the presidency of Yugoslavia, said here today before leaving Conakry for Belgrade.

In talks in recent days with Jerry Rawlings and Lansana Conte, presidents of Ghana and Guinea respectively, a full agreement was reached on the necessity for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's action capability, Vlajkovic said.

Rawlings and Conte, the heads of states which together with Yugoslavia founded the movement, consider that Yugosalvia and other member countries which enjoy reputation within the movement and internationally have to particularly get engaged with the goal of securing success for the summit, Vladjkovic emphasized.

In a statement for TANJUG, Vlajkovic said that Ghana and Guinea have pointed out their attachment to the original principles of non-alignment as a guarantee that the movement will remain an autonomous and independent factor in international trends.

His visits to Ghana and Guinea have confirmed that these countries, as before, expect support from Yugosalvia in their efforts to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and its aid to get as soon as possible out of poverty and underdevelopment, the member of the Yugoslav presidency underlined.

Before leaving today, Vlajkovic had a closing talk with Gen Lansana Conte, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction and president of Guinea, on summing up the results of his three-day visit to this friendly and non-aligned country. The Vlajkovic-Conte meeting today was their working meeting during Vlajkovic's visit to Guinea.

TANJUG CITES SFRY-GHANA COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT TALKS

LD011735 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0315 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Accra, August 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Ghana have confirmed their commitment to the U.N. Charter and the authentic principles of nonalginment, and stressed the need for the respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of nonaligned countries. The two countries underline the importance of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all other forms of domination and oppression.

These stands are contained in a Yugoslav-Ghanian comminque issued here at the end of Yugoslav Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to friendly and nonaligned Ghana.

The joint communique underscores that the racist policy of the Pretoria regime is the "main source of instability in southern Africa which poses danger to peace in the region." The two countries therefore strongly condemned the inhuman and oppressive policies of the Pretoria regime, urging its immediate abolition, the release from prison of Nelson Mandela and the creation of conditions for naormal activities of all movements struggling against apartheid.

Yugoslavia and Ghana also urge the opening of a dialogue between the minority white and the majority black population in South Africa, with the aim of establishing democracy on the one-man-one-vote principle, the joint communique said they should also call on the international community, especially the nonaligned countries, to increase moral and material support to freedom fighters in South Africa.

It was noted with pleasure the Yugoslav-Ghanian talks in Accra in the past three days, the joint communique sets out, that the two countries' relations are exceptionally good. A mutual wish was expressed to further examine the possibilities to promote bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere.

The talks also reflected the two countries' conviction that the eighth summit in Harare in early September would reaffirm the unity of action of the Nonaligned Movement in accordance with the philosophy which inspired its founders -- i.e. "nonalignment as a global, independent factor outside the big powers' blocs."

REPORTAGE ON DIZDAREVIC, MOZAMBICAN TALKS

Exchange of Views

LD011658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, this morning started official talks which primarily concentrated on bilateral cooperation. Both sides assessed that bilateral policitical relations and cooperation were very good and that they had a long tradition. Friendly relations were established as early as the time of Mozambique's struggle for independence, when Yugoslavia provided support and help to Frelimo. Later contacts, which have become traditional, contributed to the friendly development of cooperation. It was assessed that the present visit of the Mozambican foreign minister would also contribute in this direction.

The exchange of views was also devoted to the possibilities for promoting economic cooperation which is lagging behind politics. It is expected that at a meeting between Chissano and ministerial officials, references will be made to individual questions of economic cooperation, projects, and possible participation of Yugoslav enterprises in their realization.

Dizdarevic and Joaquim Alberto Chissano will continue their talks this afternoon. They are expected to devote most attention to international questions, the activities of nonaligned countries, preparations for the Harare summit and the situation in South Africa.

Upcoming Summit Discussed

LD012014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- [Passage omitted] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Chissano talked about an alarming development of the situation in southern Africa and about efforts, particularly on the part of nonaligned countries, to put an end to apartheid and free Namibia.

Special attention was devoted to preparations for and the importance of the coming eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare which is expected not only to further reaffirm the original principles of the nonaligned policy, but also to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned and to strengthen their action training as regards resolving the fundamental problems of the modern world.

Discussing Yugoslav-Mozambican cooperation the two sides also expressed readiness and need for joint efforts aimed at the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sphere.

'SILENCE MAINTAINED' ABOUT RAPE IN KOSOVO

AU311758 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 86 p 2

[D.D. article: "Reflection: Delayed Truth"]

[Text] It is only from an official statement that TANJUG the day before yesterday reported from Titova Mitrovica that one has learned about a serious incident which happened as early as 5 May this year. TANJUG reported, and all the public information media relayed its report, that the trial of eight perpetrators of a criminal act of rape against N.K. of Serbian nationality set for 28 July was postponed until the end of August because the defense counsel of one of the accused was on annual vacation.

One learned about this repulsive event and very grave assault on the dignity of a young woman only when the trial was set. Exactly 83 days had elapsed by then. During that time, silence was doggedly maintained until a NIN journalist last Saturday broke the "embargo" and reported, much more extensively than the official statement later, about another crime of wide proportions. "This is a crime and not a rape," N.K. was able to say to the investigative organs after all that happened. As the weekly reported, the 21-year-old wife of a Belgrade man has been living in Srbica recently. Why was silence maintained when it has been said many times since 1981 that the truth must always be in the foreground? Will the public get an answer to the questions why silence was maintained for almost 3 months, although some people knew very well about this event?

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1556 GMT on 28 July carries a 400-word report on the postponement of the trial of eight ethnic Albanians accused of rape and of abetting in the rape of N.K.]

[Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1856 on 27 July on page 14 carries a 700-word report by T. Milic on the incident in Titova Mitrovica on 5 May, when N.K. was first molested by two unknown men, and when asking for help at a nearby coffeeshop, was helped by two of the accused to a taxi, which drove her and her erstwhile helpers to a deserted house in the Svinjare district of Titova Mitrovica where she was raped and robbed of 5,000 dinars, a gold chain, and a silver ring.]